

The McArthur Democrat

NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THAT INSTRUMENT AND THE UNION

V. L. 11.

M'ARTHUR, VINTON COUNTY, OHIO, DECEMBER 11, 1865.

NO 19

The McArthur Democrat;

NEW MILLINERY

—AND—

Fancy Goods, Toys &c.

THURSDAY BY
E. A. & BRATTON,
OFFICE.

McArthur's Building, East of Court
House, Us Statis.

TERMS, CASH.

The Democrat will be sent one year for one
Dollar; and fifty cents; Six Months, for Seven
cents; Four months, for Fifty Cents.
All papers will be discontinued at the
expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

One Square insertion, .50
Each additional insertion, .50
Cards one year, .50
Nodes of apprentices, assistants &
Guardians and Executives, .25
Attachment notices before, P. 25
Editorial notices per line, 10
Yards advertisements will be charged \$30,
per yard for a newspaper
And the proportionate rates for less than a
square and for half a square.

All advertisements at Legal Notices must
be paid in advance.

The above remittance to be accompanied with
All payment must be made to the Pro-
prietor, as we have no agents.

The Democrat Job Office.

We are prepared to execute with neatness,
dispatch and at prices that at defy competition,
all kinds of Job Work, such as—

BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

HAND BILLS,

SHOW BILLS,

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES

BILL HEADS.

BLANKS of all KINDS,

SHIPPING BILLS,

LABELS, &c. &c.

Gives a trial and be convinced that we can
and will do nothing cheaper for Cash, than
the above mentioned articles.

E. A. BRATTON, B.A. CONSTABLE

Athens, O. McArthur, O.

CONSTABLE & CONSTABLE,

Attorneys at Law.

McArthur, Ohio.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted
to their care in Vinton and Athens Counties, or any of the Courts of
the 7th Judicial District, and in the circuit
and District courts of the United States,
for the Southern District of Ohio.

Claims against the Government, Pen-
sions, Bonuses and Bounties collected.

Oct. 1st 1865—1yr.

E. A. BRATTON,

Attorney at Law and

Notary Public.

Being licensed by the U. S., for the physi-
cal examination of the prosecution and collection
of every description of claims against the
United States, and State of Ohio, including the
Morgan raid claims.

Bonuses and allowances of Pay

Pensions for disabled and disabled
duty and pension, and for the horses of soldiers
and sailors who have died and been killed in
the service. I would say to my friends, that
they will stand ready to their business and
interests.

June 1st 1865—1yr.

A. GROVESTEEN ARCHEL MAYER

BRATTON & MAYO

Attorneys at Law,

McARTHUR, VINTON CO. O.

Will attend to all legal business intrusted
to their care in Vinton, Athens, Jackson, Ross,
Hocking and Licking counties.

Particular attention given to the collection
of soldiers claims for Pensions, Bonusses, ar-
rears of pay &c., against the United States or
Ohio, including Morgan raid claims.

April 12th 1865.—1yr.

JONES HOUSE.

PORTSMOUTH OHIO.

Mr. Jones has purchased the Old Ply-
mouth House, and changed its name as
above. The House has been remodeled and
is now open for the reception of the public.
It is on the water, a healthy location, and
no pains will be spared to make the stay of
visitors at this house, all they can wish.
Charges low as the times will afford.

June 29th 1865—6mo.

CONDEE & ISAMINGER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

McArthur, Ohio,

Will attend promptly and carefully to the
practice of their profession in all its
branches.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

URGERY.

n. 5th, 1865. O.

G. W. J. WOLZ,

REPAIRER OF

W TCHS, CLOCKS,

—AND—

MUICALINSTRUMENTS,

HULBERT'S BUILDINGS,

McARTHUR, OHIO.

—JUSTICES BLANKS, BLANK DEED
etc. foal descriptions for sale at the
Office.

President's Message.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The Union of the United States was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "THE UNION SHALL BE PERPETUAL" are the words of the Constitution.

"TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION" by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution.

The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument.

It is beyond comparison, the greatest in American history; and indeed it is not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every people of the earth. The members of the Convention which prepared it, brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience.

And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?

The Constitution to which life was

thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and insure domestic tranquility.

In case of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneity of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects?

A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization.

No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every Chief magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison.

The parting advice of the Father of his Country, while yet President to the people of the United States, was, that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hand, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up

the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

The Constitution is the work of "the people of the United States," and it should be as indistructible as the people.

Is it not strange that the framers of

the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work?

Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State Governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbita.

But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it.

Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a great temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the states than to trespass on their rightful sphere.

"The absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority," was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established the, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights; but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in Union, or to nullify the law of the Union. The largest liberty is

to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of treason.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution.

The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited government, and so is every state government.

With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, general, state and municipal, and rests on the

great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man.

The ancient Republics abhorred the individual in the State, prescribed

the general religion, and controlled his

activity. The American system rests

on the assertion of the equal right of

every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of

conscience, to the exercise and

of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited, as to the General Government in the interest of the Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States with proper limitations of

power, are essential to the existence

of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by

States; so, also, were the Articles of

Confederation; and when "the People of the United States" ordained

and established the Constitution, it was

the assent of the States, one by

one, which gave it vitality. In the

event, too, of any amendment to the

Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States.

Without States, one great branch of

the legislative government would be

wanting. And, if we look beyond

the letter of the Constitution to the

character of our country, its capacity

for comprehending within its juris-

dictio a vast continental empire is

due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetuity of

the States is the "supreme authority"

of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual

relation makes us what we are, and

in one political system their connexion

is indissoluble. The whole can

not exist without the parts, nor the

parts without the whole. So long as

the Constitution exists, the

legislature, the executive, the

judiciary, the people, the

will of the people, the

spirit of the people, the

confidence of the people, the

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